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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/614,738	07/07/2003	Debasis Mitra	24-8-11-6	6213
46303	7590	09/17/2008	EXAMINER	
RYAN, MASON & LEWIS, LLP			KASRAIAN, ALLAHYAR	
1300 POST ROAD, SUITE 205				
FAIRFIELD, CT 96824			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/17/2008	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/614,738	MITRA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	ALLAHYAR KASRAIAN	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2008.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) 1-9, 13, 16 and 21-23 is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 10-12, 14, 15 and 17-20 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 07/16/2008 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the Examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the Examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. **Claims 1-4, 21 and 22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Devi (US patent Application Pub. # 2003/0147400 A1)** in view of **Aukia et al. (US Patent # 6594268 B1)** (hereafter Aukia).

Consider **claims 1, 21 and 22**, Devi discloses an apparatus for traffic engineering for in a network-based communication system, the apparatus comprising:  
a memory (FIG. 2 for memory 206, and lines 1-3 of par. 0021);  
and at least one processor, coupled to the memory (FIG. 2 processor 204 and lines 1-3 of par. 0021);

Devi discloses the apparatus operative, a method, and a computer-readable medium including computer codes (FIG. 2 code 208 and par. 0023 and 0024) to perform the method, comprising:

to determine, in response to a request, whether any path of a plurality of predetermined paths meets at least one requirement corresponding to the request,

wherein the plurality of predetermined paths are determined by substantially maximizing carried demand on a network using at least traffic demand estimates, network topology information, and current load measurement, wherein current load measurement is measured at a source node, and by performing routing for the substantially maximized carried demand (FIG.1 for nodes 102, links 104 and server 200 and par. 0014; FIG. 2 for Demands 212 and Topology Information 214 lines 10-13 of par. 0026 for demands and request; lines 2-3 of par. 0004, 0005, 0028 and 0029 for traffic demand estimation and network topology); and

if a given path meeting the at least one requirement is found, to attempt to create a connection utilizing the given path (lines 8-9 of par. 0005).

However, Devi fails to explicitly disclose the maximizing carried demand on a network using at least traffic demand estimates, network topology information, and current load measurement, wherein current load measurement is measured at a source node.

In the same field of endeavor, Aukia discloses the maximizing carried demand on a network using at least traffic demand estimates, network topology information, and current load measurement, wherein current load measurement is measured at a source node (col. 21 lines 23-51, col. 10 lines 24-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the well-known technique of measuring a current load at router (or source) which is responsible to forward and/or send packets to the destination as taught by Aukia to the optimization method based on demand

estimate and network topology information as disclosed by Devi for purpose of maximizing revenue based on current and past history of data traffic of a router.

Consider **claim 2**, Devi as modified by Aukia disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 1 above**, in addition Devi discloses the carried demand comprises a total amount of demand that can be carried in the network (lines 1-2 of par. 0026).

Consider **claim 3**, Devi as modified by Aukia disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 1 above**, in addition Devi discloses the at least one requirement comprises a destination address and a bandwidth (FIG. 2 for destination 218 of demands 212, lines 5-6 of par. 0026; link information 224 including assigned bandwidth and available bandwidth, lines 10-15 of par. 0027 and lines 1-3 of col. 0041).

Consider **claim 4 as applied to claim 1 above**, Aukia determining the traffic demand estimates based at least in part on previously measured traffic demands or historical traffic demands (FIG. 10 step 1003 and lines 46-51 of col. 21); and determining network topology by using information from link-state routing (FIG. 5 and lines 48-52 of col. 13).

Consider **claim 6 as applied to claim 1 above**, Aukia discloses the step of: refusing the connection request if there are no paths in the plurality of predetermined

paths meeting the at least one requirement or when the connection utilizing the given path is unavailable (lines 20-22 of col. 22).

4. **Claims 5, 7-9, 13 and 16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Devi (US patent Application Pub. # 2003/0147400 A1)** in view of **Aukia et al. (US Patent # 6594268 B1)** (hereafter Aukia) further in view of **Szviatovszki et al. (US Patent # 6956821 B2)** (hereafter Szviatovszki).

Consider **claim 5** Devi as modified by Aukia disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 1 above**, in addition Devi discloses substantially maximizing the carried demand using at least the traffic demand estimates and the network topology (lines 2-4 of par. 0004);

performing routing for the substantially maximized carried demand, thereby determining a plurality of resultant paths(lines 7-9 of par. 0005);

However, Devi as modified by Aukia fail to disclose storing the plurality of resultant paths as the predetermined paths.

In the same field of endeavor, Szviatovszki discloses storing the plurality of resultant paths as the predetermined paths (FIG. 2 block 20, lines 23-28 of col. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the storing of calculated paths to a database as taught by Szviatovszki to the path calculation method as disclosed by Devi as modified by Aukia for purpose of saving the calculated paths as future reference. The

proper motivation is to use the saved calculated paths from the database of a router for future estimation of the paths in a network.

Consider **claim 7** Devi as modified by Aukia disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 1 above**, in addition Devi discloses the network topology comprises nodes interconnected through edges (FIG. 1 for nodes 102 and edges 104 and par. 0014);

However, Devi as modified by Aukia fail to disclose the request is made by a source node; the method further comprises the steps of: determining whether a designed load between the source node and a destination node is greater than a measured load between the source and destination nodes; when the designed load between the source node and the destination node is greater than a measured load between the source node and the destination node, pruning edges that do not have a first available bandwidth from the network, thereby creating a first pruned network; and when the designed load between the source and a destination is not greater than a measured load between the source and destination, pruning edges that do not have a second available bandwidth from the network, thereby creating a first pruned network.

In the same field of endeavor, Szviatovszki discloses the request is made by a source node (FIGS. 1 and 2, lines 11-14 of col. 5);

the method further comprises the steps of:  
determining whether a designed load between the source node and a destination node is greater than a measured load between the source and destination nodes (lines

50-58 of col. 1 and lines 59-67 of col. 9 for Dijkstra CSPF algorithm for minimizing cost of the path);

when the designed load between the source node and the destination node is greater than a measured load between the source node and the destination node, pruning edges that do not have a first available bandwidth from the network, thereby creating a first pruned network (lines 59-67 of col. 9, "For this LSP path calculation, the traffic engineering path selection module 72 marks all links in its database 74 as "invalid" having an unreserved bandwidth at the priority level of the LSP setup priority that is less than the LSP's bandwidth requirement. This can be determined as a simple inequality comparison  $B_{us} < B_{LPS}$ . In other words, links are eliminated or "pruned" that do not have enough unreserved bandwidth to support the LSP with the given priority s."); and

when the designed load between the source and a destination is not greater than a measured load between the source and destination, pruning edges that do not have a second available bandwidth from the network, thereby creating a first pruned network (lines 59-67 of col. 9 and lines 29-38 of col. 10, "the maximum reservable bandwidth on the link  $B_{max}$ ... an unreserved bandwidth vector  $B_u = (B_{u0}, B_{u1}, \dots, B_{u7})$  containing the actual unreserved bandwidth values").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate load balancing between source and destination node with consideration of available bandwidth as taught by Sziatovszki to the network management method as disclosed by Devi as modified By Aukia for

purpose of choosing a path in order to balance the network load. The proper motivation is to select a path between nodes with consideration load balancing and available bandwidths.

Consider **claim 8 as applied to claim 7 above**, Szviatovszki further discloses the first bandwidth is zero and the second bandwidth is a predetermined trunk reservation (lines 49-56 of col. 10 and lines 1-5 of col. 11).

Consider **claim 9 as applied to claim 7 above**, Szviatovszki further discloses the steps of determining whether a designed load, pruning edges that do not have a first available bandwidth from the network, and pruning edges that do not have a second available bandwidth from the network are performed prior to the step of determining, in response to a request, whether any path of a plurality of paths meets at least one requirement; and the method further comprises performing, if a given path meeting the at least one requirement is not found, the following steps: pruning edges that do not have a first available bandwidth from the first pruned network to create a second pruned network; computing shortest path from the source node to the destination node in the second pruned network; and attempting to create a connection on the shortest path (lines 17-24 of col. 13).

Consider **claim 13**, Devi as modified by Aukia as modified by Szviatovszki disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 5 above**, in addition Devi discloses

the step of performing routing further comprises the step of performing routing for the substantially maximized carried demand, subject to a plurality of second constraints (FIG.3 with consideration of substantially maximized carried demand as optimization of network paths between nodes, par. 0031, 0032 and par. 0025, the second constraints as service classes or capacity link).

Consider **claim 16 as applied to claim 5 above**, Szviatovszki further discloses the step of performing routing further comprises the step of minimizing a total bandwidth-length product subject to a plurality of constraints including path-assignment constraints (lines 26-29, 33-39 and 46-50 of col. 9).

5. **Claim 23** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Szviatovszki et al. (US Patent # 6956821 B2)** in view of **Shabtay et al. (US Patent # 6895441 B1)** (hereafter Shabtay).

Consider **claim 23**, Szviatovszki discloses a method for traffic engineering for a network-based communication system comprising a network having nodes interconnected through edges, and wherein a source node requests a connection to a destination node, the method comprising the steps of (FIG. 1):

determining a first shortest path between the source node and destination node (col. 9 lines 33-39, col. 13 lines 10-30);

pruning edges not having a first available bandwidth from the network, thereby creating a first pruned network (col. 13 lines 10-30)

computing a second shortest path between the source node and the destination node using the first pruned network (Table 1 for 2<sup>nd</sup> method, and lines 14-26 of col. 13); if a length of the second shortest path is equivalent to a length of the first shortest path, attempting to create a connection on the second shortest path (col. 12 lines 37-43).

However, Szviatovszki fails to explicitly discloses if a length of the second shortest path is not equivalent to a length of the first shortest path, performing the following steps: pruning edges not having a second available bandwidth from the first pruned network, thereby creating a second pruned network; computing a third shortest path between the source node and destination node using the second pruned network; and attempting to create a connection on the third shortest path.

In the same field of endeavor, Shabtay discloses if a length of the second shortest path is not equivalent to a length of the first shortest path, performing the following steps (this condition could be interpreted as unsuccessful first search indicated in lines 18-19 of col. 5; lines 14-21 of col. 4 and lines 12-22 of col. 5, for the first path search with the required bandwidth; lines 35-42 and 61-67 of col. 4):

pruning edges not having a second available bandwidth from the first pruned network, thereby creating a second pruned network (lines 19-22 of col. 5);

computing a third shortest path between the source node and destination node using the second pruned network (lines 19-22 of col. 5); and

attempting to create a connection on the third shortest path (lines 19-22 of col. 5 for the second search, the path chosen from protected paths and unprotected path are considered as the first pruned network and combined bandwidth is considered as the second available bandwidth).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate second bandwidth to prune the network as taught by Shabtay to one the path metrics disclosed by Szviatovszki for purpose of selecting best available links between different nodes in a network. The proper motivation is to choose the best available links between nodes in a network.

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

6. **Claims 10-12, 14, 15, and 17-20** are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed 07/16/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On pages 9-10 of the Applicant's argument/remarks (regarding claim 23), applicant argues, "Szviatovszki does not disclose or suggest length information. Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, however, Applicants could also find no disclosure

or suggestion of length information in Shabtay. Applicants also find no disclosure or suggestion that the length information is provided by the OSPE protocol, or that it is combined by bandwidth availability information of the links to utilize rerouting mechanism.” Examiner respectfully disagrees since by further search it is found that Szviatovszki disclose or suggest length information (see col. 12 lines 37-43). In addition, Examiner uses the analogy of repeating method disclosed by Shabty to find the best path to combine it with Szviatovszki as disclosed the exact method of the claimed limitations, in order to find the best paths. Moreover, Shapty also uses OSPF method which by definition the protocol supports a verity of distances metrics, including *physical distance*. Therefore, claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Szviatovszki in view of Shabtay.

On page 10 of the Applicant's argument/remarks (regarding claims , 21 and 22), applicant argues, “Aukia does *not*, however, address the subject of determining, in response to a request, whether any path of a plurality of predetermined paths meets at least one requirement corresponding to the request, wherein the plurality of predetermined paths are determined by substantially maximizing a carried demand on a network using at least traffic demand estimates and does Hof address the subject of the length of a shortest path.” Examiner respectfully disagrees. Even though, measuring current load at a source (or at router between source and destination) is well-known and required for routing estimation which is inherent on Devi's method, Aukia clearly discloses the combination of the traffic demand estimation, network topology information and current load measurement (see col. 21 lines 23-51, col. 10 lines 24-33).

Therefore, claims 1, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Devi in view of Aukia.

***Conclusion***

8. Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:**

Commissioner for Patents  
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**Hand-delivered responses** should be brought to

Customer Service Window  
Randolph Building  
401 Dulany Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Allahyar Kasraian whose telephone number is (571) 270-1772. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Rafael Pérez-Gutiérrez can be reached on (571) 272-7915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 571-272-4100.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

*/Allahyar Kasraian/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2617*

A.K./ak

*/Rafael Pérez-Gutiérrez/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617*

September 12, 2008